Fixed Fee Construction Administration

Spam Prevention Theory

build3.foundation

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Summary

This paper on the proposes methods for preventing spam during the CA portion of a contract while offering the client the feeling of being cared for.

This paper proposes a risk model which resolves that decision, finding the balance of serving the contract but staying away from legal servitude to unreasonable expectations from a client.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to the build3.foundation for their contributions to this research and commitment to buildingon these ideas to make them publicaly available blah blah

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1 Introduction

If things are free (or even cheap), spam arrives. The “free” CA needs to cost at least something. The proposals below are to place some cost on each request when money is not being spent. In other words: requests must be paid for with the requestor’s time.

Very few clients like the idea of leaving a checkbook open during construction so it’s not uncommen for construction administration to be structured as a fixed fee for a contract.

But no matter how much work goes into exclusions and protections in the language of the contract to clarify the limitation of the services, the hiring party ends up frustrated with ever having to pay more soft costs once the construction starts.

And so how can a constractural relationship be in place that ensures the client is not innundated with soft cost changes orders while continuing to receive a reasonable level of service from the professional?

One of the common problems lies in the fact that engineers are only called on during construction when there is a problem. This often creates a guilty-until-proven innocent scenario for the engineer. The engineer feels obliged to look into the issue and more often than not concludes, after hours of research, that the problem was not the design. But who pays for that?

Now that the engineer is cleared from a claim that was being threatened, they will certainly be asked immediately afterward if they can update the drawings and help find a solution. In this scenario, not only are they not offered compensation for the trial they were just on but now are expected to perform some level of engineering for free.

This all compounds in on itself because doing the work without charging means the engineer accepts all of the risk with no reward. They are often rushed to solve a problem they did not create, and if they make an error they will be held legally responsible. This can range anywhere from economic damage to their reputation, to a claim to pay for the error, to a loss of license depending on the severity of this error.

Their only other option is to say no to the request. But this will be at the economic cost of not being a team player.

The engineer might ask for a change order, but that is always politically challenging since the professional service doesn’t buy a "thing" and so it only creates tension and anger between parties.

Ultimately the engineer is put in a situation where they must decide between damaging their financial wellbeing by trying to charge or damaging their financial wellbeing by obliging the request and completing the task for free.

So why is it that we accept this practice? Putting a professional in a situation

This is the first line of the report. This report will document things.

This test. the text will wrap around properly don’t you worry okay there so here we go!!

Example citation. [1, 2]

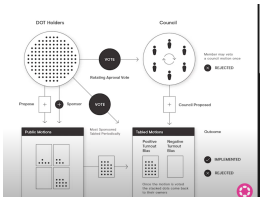

Figure 1: Real, local caption

Figure 1 shows an example.

2 The Cost of Yes

Like in determining the route for a UPS driver, the non-optimal solution is often better than the optimal solution which would take excessive computational power.

In our world, computational power is the length of time it takes an engineer to find the optimal solution. Our 'free' services for CA should include that which takes the least computational effort to find the first legal solution. In order to gain access to more processing power, the requester must pay the network fee (ie pre-paid CA services).

While we don't have a deterministic or stochastic approach yet, it does provide inspiration for ways to implement a calculus for making decisions on handling a request that may be outside of scope.

One way to determine the computational requirements is to evaluate them along with what litigious and economic risk exposure would occur if the request was declined.

If the risk is below a threshold, then we would either outright decline the request or send the client anestimate of the effor to be pre-paid through the pre-paid CA portal.

2.1 example math

I'm going to write$E = mc^2$

Now I want to have math not in a sentence like this

$$E = mc^2$$

you know!

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{d^2\Psi}{dx^2} = E\Psi \tag{1}$$

$$d = v_{word}t + \frac{1}{2}\cdot at^2 \tag{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\cdot 2 = 1 \tag{3}$$

$$\tag{4}$$

$$|-7| = 7$$

$$x^{2^y} \tag{5}$$

$$\sqrt{5}\neg 29$$

$$\pi \times \sqrt{4} \tag{6}$$

The first equation is equation 2 so that's it. But also there is another equation 6 which is so neat.

The introduction is found on page 1.

Table 1: Local caption, with reference [2]

Date	In tree?	Raining?
April 26	Yes	Yes
June 7	Yes	No
June 20	Yes	No

Table 1 logs times things happened.

2.2 Here is a subsection

This is a sub section but it references this other thing!

2.2.1 another one

This is a sub subsection.

This sub subsection is used for containing a list!

- This is a first line
- This is a second one that's longer and text wraps and it's nice super nice i love it super nice!
  - Another one
  - more!
- More
- Another more!
  1. Oh
  2. here go the numbers

A Slow Pay

This is an appendix

B How Much Does it Cost to Save Money?

This is another backmatter thing.

References

[1] K. Shultz, *A Book by Kenneth Shultz*, P. Brock, Ed. PermitZIP Publishing, July 2022, vol. IV.

[2] R. Kongkreingkrai, *Another Great Book*, 4th ed., S. Kongkreingkrai, Ed. PermitZIP Publishing, June 2014, vol. XXX.